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SOVIETS OPEN NEW PUSH FOR STRATEGIC STETTIN

Germans Reported Offering Terrific Resistance Behind Colossal Defense Network

Domei

ZURICH, March 16.—Frontline reports reaching here said that the right wing of Marshal Zhukov's army early this morning opened a new large-scale offensive against Stettin. Dispatches said that at least 150 tanks spearheaded Zhukov's powerful forces in attacks against German positions on the eastern bank of the Oder and that the Soviet forces succeeded in breaking into the defense area of the city of Stettin.

First news from Marshal Konev's front southeast of Berlin, meanwhile, disclosed that the German defenses are particularly strong on the Neisse line where Konev's troops are reported to be engaged in heavy fighting. Reuters Moscow correspondent stated that the Germans are resisting from a dense network of field fortifications protected by enormous number of anti-infantry obstacles. Villages have become virtually miniature fortresses held by tank divisions and SS units.

2 New Drives Launched

Domei

BERLIN, March 16.—Red Army forces today launched two new major offensives against the German defense positions on the Eastern Front—one by Marshal Zhukov's armies against Stettin and the other by Soviet forces in the Ratibor-Grottkau sector near the junction of Silesia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Zhukov's forces after heavy artillery preparation launched a mass attack against the German Oder bridgehead east of Stettin early this morning. Reports said that a mighty battle flared up when the Soviet troops supported by at least 150 tanks made concentrated attacks against the southern and eastern sectors of the defense belt. The attackers were soon brought to a standstill by counterthrusts. The intensity of the fighting may be gauged by the fact that 93 Soviet tanks had been destroyed by noon today, the report said.

Konev's new charges in the Ratibor-Grottkau sector were preceded by heavy artillery preparation, but the Germans broke the offensive force of the Soviets after hard battle and held the offensive wave which followed in the depth of the main battlefield. The German High Command communique said that the fighting is still going on.

The Eastern Front was marked by fighting in various other sectors—Soviet attacks east of Stettin, east of Dievenow, on the Kolberg front, between Kuestrin and Frankfurt, on the Neisse and in Silesia—but the Soviet attacks encountered the stiffest resistance and they failed to make any progress.

Soviet Tank Losses Heavy

In East Prussia, the Soviets achieved some local penetrations which were promptly sealed by German counterattacks. The Soviets lost no fewer than 190 tanks during the last two days fighting in the Koenigsberg region where the German positions were assaulted again and again. Soviet gains have been insignifiant while their losses have been disproportionately heavy.

In West Prussia, the Soviets concentrated strong forces for assault against the German positions west of Danzig and Gotenhafen, but their attacks were again repulsed or checked during the past 24 hours. Two minor local penetrations achieved by the Soviets with heavy losses were promptly sealed by counterthrusts by German panzer formations. The Soviets lost 27 tanks in these actions.

French Army Party in Asia

Domei

LISBON, March 14.—A French military mission has been attached to the British Southeastern Asiatic Army for the past several months, it was announced yesterday by the headquarters of the Southeastern Asiatic Army, says a Bombay dispatch. The same mission is reported to have left Paris and reached Ceylon last autumn.

French Casualties High

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—Losses in action of the French De Gaullist forces in the seven months of fighting against the Germans since the beginning of the Allied invasion were at least 10,000 killed and 32,000 wounded or about 16 per cent of the total strength, declared General Lattre de Tassigny in a statement to the press on March 13, according to a Paris report.

Chiang's Settlement With Reds Is Remote, Admits Washington

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 16.—American hopes for unity between Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communist Party are gradually waning and Washington reports that there is little chance of any amicable settlement between the Communists and the Chungking Regime before the invasion of the China Coast takes place, says a Washington dispatch today. The report added that this failure between the two parties is expected to cost additional American lives.

U.S. HOUSE TURNS DOWN SENATE MANPOWER BILL

Joint Conference Committee Is Appointed to Iron Out Existing Differences

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 15.—The U.S. House of Representatives voted 211 to 177 Wednesday against accepting the Senate's comparatively mild Manpower Control Bill, according to a Washington dispatch.

The dispatch says that the five House members of the joint House and Senate conference committee, that has been given the job of trying to iron out the differences of the Manpower Bill, have been appointed by Speaker Sam Rayburn. Three of them are Democrats, namely, Andrew J. May of Kentucky R. Ewing Thomason of Texas and Overton Brooks of Louisiana. The Republican members are Walter G. Andrews of New York and Dewey Short of Missouri. All but Congressman Short voted against accepting the Senate bill.

Meanwhile, according to another dispatch, the War and Navy Departments have both reached a joint decision on another phase of the manpower problem. For the next three months, all inductees between 18 and 20, inclusive, with few exceptions, will go to the Army. The Navy's call on Selective Service will be filled by men between 21 to 38 during the three months of the agreement.

A joint statement by the two departments says that the arrangement was made to satisfy the current needs of the Army for young infantry replacement. The exceptions to this, listed, were young men assigned to special Navy programs, such as radio technicians and combat air crewmen.

House Passes Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 14.—Decision on the Manpower Bill which has been unsettled for nearly two months will be thrashed out today by the House of Representatives which will discuss the Senate passed version for voluntary manpower control, according to a Washington report.

The Lower House will have to decide if it wants to accept that Senate version and send it to the White House. If not, it can send the bill to a joint conference committee to adjust differences between the Senate measure and the Lower House-passed May Bill.

Yesterday, the House Military Affairs Committee refused to give the unanimous vote necessary to send the measure to a joint conference committee and as the result, Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat of Kentucky, who is the Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, will ask for a vote on the issue today, while Representative Forest A. Harness, Republican of Indiana, stated that he will demand a vote on his motion to accept the Senate measure. Both May and Harness claim enough votes to win by a close margin. Should the measure go to a conference any solution arrived at would be subject to the approval of both branches.

RAF Using New Bomb

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—A formation of Lancaster heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force, escorted by Mustang fighter planes made railways its target of attack in northwestern Germany today using a new type 10-ton bomb, according to a London dispatch. These new type 10-ton bombs, a larger replica of the six-ton "earthquake" bombs, measure over 25 feet in length and have twice the destructive power of the six-ton bombs, according to an announcement by the British Air Ministry. It further claims that it has enough power to blow up seven to nine city blocks and is popularly known as "city busters."

STETTINIUS DISCUSSES LONDON POLES' PROTEST

States Regime Will Be Invited To 'Frisco Meeting if New Government Is Established

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 16.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, upon being questioned today by newspapermen concerning the protest lodged by the exile Polish Government in London against not being invited to the United Nations World Security Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25. declared that he hoped the new Polish Government would be established along the lines proposed at the Crimea Conference before the opening of the San Francisco meeting, according to a Washington report.

He pointed out that if the new Government is set up before the opening of the conference, diplomatic relations would be established and the new Polish regime invited to the conference.

Soong Named Delegate

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON. March 16.—Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, who is also the President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, was named today to head the Chungking delegation at the San Francisco conference, it was officially announced by the Chungking Government.

Bidault Heading Party to S.F.

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—The French Provisional Government announced today that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault will head the French delegation to the San Francisco meeting, according to a Paris report.

Syria's Grief Aired

Domei

LISBON, March 14.—Replying to R.R. Stokes, Laborite, who asked why Syria and Lebanon had not been invited to the San Francisco conference when in fact they were at war with Germany and Japan and their independence was recognized by most of the United Nations, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated in the House of Commons today that applications of Syria and Lebanon to be invited to the San Francisco conference were being considered, according to a London dispatch.

Stokes asked whether Eden was aware that Saudi Arabia had been invited without declaring war on the Axis Powers, to which Eden replied: "Invitations have been issued to all those states which were recognized as the United Nations at the time of the Crimea Conference. The Governments of Syria and Lebanon declared war on Germany and Japan on February 27 and their applications to be invited to the San Francisco conference are at present under consideration in accordance with established procedure."

GREW OUTLINES U.S. POLICY

Stresses One of 5-Point Programs Is to Hasten War Conclusion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 15.—Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, today outlined the five-point policy of the State Department, according to a Washington report.

He stated that (1) in conducting United States foreign relations, the fullest possible aid must be given to the armed forces so that the war may be won at the earliest moment; (2) effective steps must be taken to prevent Germany and Japan after the victory by the United Nations from again acquiring power to wage an aggressive war; (3) the establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization capable of building and maintaining peace for the generation to come; (4) the objective of the United States is to promote a great expansion of foreign trade and the productiveness of trade throughout the world so that the United States may maintain full employment in its own country and together with her United Nations enter an era of constantly expanding production and consumption and of rising standards of living; and (5) encouragement of all these conditions favorable to their development by men and women everywhere for the institution of the democratic and free way of life in accordance with their own customs and desires.

Shigemitsu, Wichit Confer

Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence on Friday afternoon and held a talk for half an hour between 5 and 5:30 p.m.

Nippon's Policy of Aiding Independence Made Clear in New Policy for Indo-China

By N. NISHITSUJI

Of the Military Press Corps

SAIGON, March 16.—Clearly evident of Japan's fundamental purpose of assisting in the independence and the autonomy of governments by native inhabitants was the outline of the new administrative policy for Indo-China which was announced by the Japanese military authorities following new developments in that territory.

According to the new administrative plan, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Luang Prabang will maintain their present administrative systems, while for Cochin-China which was formerly a colony directly administered by France, and Tonkin and Laos which were semi-colonies, officials will be appointed to undertake local administration until the selection of responsible native inhabitants to govern the respective districts have been made.

As for the Kingdom of Annam and the Kingdom of Cambodia which have already become independent, no officials will be appointed to supervise or interfere in local administration as was done under the French rule.

Thus, it is clear that the fundamental ideal of Japan as regards the administration in Indo-China is to assist the independence and autonomy of the governments by native inhabitants, and to respect and maintain the political structure set up by the native inhabitants.

END FAR FROM REACHED IN WAR AGAINST JAPAN

Anglo-U.S. Must Mobilize Entire Resources for Purpose, Swedish Paper Comments

By Takio Ina

By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—In order to end the war with Japan, the Anglo-American camp must mobilize their entire resources, but this is impossible as long as the European war continues, declared the Svenska Dagbladet in commenting on the American offensive against Japan.

"Japan is now in a difficult defensive position, but we should not conclude from this that the Anglo-American war against Japan is approaching its end," the paper said. "American forces have managed to reach the Philippines and Yiojima, but the real fighting is yet to come. Particularly judging by the hard fight the Americans are having at Yiojima, the nearer they approach Japan Proper the more fierce will become the battle.

"The objective of the Anglo-American war with Japan is not merely to land on islands under Japanese occupation, but as Britain and the United States have already publicly declared, it is also to smash Japan altogether. Therefore as a means to defeat Japan without invading the land, the Anglo-Americans tried to isolate Japan from the southern area and also air-raided the mainland. But such does not cause Japan any serious trouble. Being surrounded by water, Japan can still bring the necessary materials from the Southern Region. Another important fact is that the highly developed industry of Japan and Manchoukuo has become the main source of Japan's fighting strength.

"Even if there is an entire breakdown of communication with the Southern Region, it must be remembered that Japan was able to fight the war with the United States before advancing southward. What Japan requires can be most probably obtained from Manchoukuo and other regions. Then the war materials which Japan has stocked up since the beginning of the war must reach an enormous figure. Therefore even if the Anglo-Americans take Burma or Java, it cannot be conceived that Japan would seriously suffer. The landing of Anglo-American forces at Akyab, or the bombing of Shonan and Sumatra from the air are possibilities that may develop in the Southwestern Pacific. Yet such would not decide the war with Japan. It is mistaken to think that upon the conclusion of the European war, Japan's defeat will be imminent.

Only One Base Available

"For air-raiding Japan, the Anglo-Americans have now only the base at Saipan. This island is only 10 by 20 kilometers in size, and its capacity for stocking supplies is very limited. Therefore supplies must come by distant sea transportation. Also the distance from the island to Japan Proper is twice that between the British bases and Germany. Thus the quantity of bombs which can be carried is small, and fighter planes cannot be used.

"Even if the American forces succeed in taking the whole of Yiojima and establish fighter plane bases there, the island is too small to be of much value and has no harbor. Luzon also is situated too far away from Japan. America expects that the air raids on Japan Proper will be more effective in weakening the fighting spirit of the Japanese than in causing actual damage. However, Germany has been so much raided, but yet she does not surrender. It should not be forgotten that Japan's productivity lies not only in Japan Proper but also in Manchoukuo. To carry out systematic raids against Japan, the Americans must possess many more bases closer to Japan than those they now have.

"Thus the only possibility left is to gain a foothold on the Asiatic continent. But as long as the Soviet Union does not abrogate her neutrality pact with Japan, such foothold must be gained either in Manchoukuo or China. But the Japanese Army on the China continent is several times more powerful than the Japanese Forces in the Pacific area. The United States must be prepared to fight an unparalleled big battle.

"No country has yet been obliged to stop fighting because of air raids. Even should the Soviet Union change her attitude toward Japan and thus more favorable air bases are given to the Americans, the supply route would be further increased in distance. Unless the Anglo-American forces directly invade Japan Proper, it is impossible to end the war in such a short period as the Anglo-Americans theoretically consider.

Related to European War

"Will such an invasion of Japan be possible by the island-to-island strategy? Will it be carried out after an invasion of the China continent? These points have to be considered in relation with the European war. That is to say, as long as the European war continues in the present state, Britain and America will be unable to use the full strength of their vast material supplies and military forces in East Asia. Of course, the American fighting strength has recently tremendously increased, but this can only be used against the Japanese islands, being mostly naval superiority. The European war no longer requires any great naval strength. and therefore the main naval strength of Britain and America is now concentrated in the Pacific.

"Yet even today when the shipbuilding capacity of the United States has greatly increased and the threat of submarines has lessened, the shortage of ships in the Anglo-American camp has reached a serious crisis. While Britain and America have not gained full control of the Pacific and are not relieved of the task of shipping supplies required in the European war, they cannot carry out the attack on Japan Proper. An attack against Japan Proper will be impossible if carried out on a scale as in Europe up to the present. There are also many other factors to be considered.

"In the ratio of naval strength, the United States may be twice as strong as Japan, but in the Pacific there exists the navy of Japan. The Japanese Fleet made no appearance at the time of the landing of American forces on Luzon or during the raid on Japan Proper by the American task force, which is indeed an unpleasant threat to the Anglo-Americans.

"In any case, if the Americans ever attempt to attack Japan Proper, they must be prepared for an unparalleled fierce resistance. Japan has several million of crack troops and a vast reserve force, and all are in the height of fighting spirit. Then the Japanese troops in Manchoukuo and China total many times those in the Pacific. Even should the landing on Japan Proper temporarily succeed, there is still the vast Japanese Army on the Asiatic continent. If the landing on China is attempted first, a strong resistance will be met. Even if some bridgeheads are gained in China and from there Japan Proper is raided, this does not mean any weakening of the strength of the Japanese troops in China. To end the war with Japan, the Anglo-Americans must mobilize their entire resources, but this is impossible as long as the European war continues."

Hwaihai Enemy Smashed

Domei

HSUCHOW, March 15.—Japanese Army Units in Hwaihai Province announced yesterday that the composite war gains achieved during February was 1,436 killed and 14 taken prisoner out of the total enemy strength of 28,220 soldiers while one P-51 was downed and four others damaged.

FURIOUS GUNFIRE MEETS INVADERS AT ZAMBOANGA

Enemy Forces Pay Costly Toll In Attacking Japanese Left, Right Wings

By F. FUNADO

Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, March 17.—Withering fire at point-blank range by the Japanese Forces replused an attack conducted about noon on March 13, against the Japanese left wing positions by an enemy force headed by several large tanks in the vicinity of the old airfield at Zamboanga.

On the same day the enemy persistently assaulted the Japanese right wing positions. An enemy force of about two companies attempted to drive into the Japanese positions but its advance was prevented by furious Japanese mountain gun fire. On March 13 alone, two enemy platoons were wiped out and three tanks stalled and set afire.

The enemy fire continued to be intense on the following day. Bitter fighting is raging against the two enemy large tanks, three medium tanks and four platoons of infantry thrown against the Japanese left wing. Heavy fighting is also raging on the right wing, against which the enemy hurled three companies of infantry and three tanks.

The Japanese Army and Navy forces have been fighting with tremendous drive. Close quarter assaults against tanks with troops carrying dynamite have been carried out at every point. A particularly terrifying attack was carried out by Superior Ground Crew Petty Officer Eizo Sakanashi and First Class Ground Crew Petty Officer Akiyo Yamada who carried dynamite and blasted themselves against two large enemy tanks.

Like on Luzon, the enemy here, too, is forcing Negro troops to do the most dangerous fighting. Negro troops advance first and are followed by tanks. Fearing the close-quarter Japanese assaults, the enemy is using a device which sends out noises resembling a tank and equipment which picks up the slightest noise, toward which the enemy troops concentrate heavy fire.

Japanese Holding Firm

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 16.—Fearlessly conducting counterthrusts against the enemy forces which began to approach the right and left wings of the Japanese Forces at Zamboanga, the tough Japanese fighting men are holding their position.

Fully aware of the enemy move, the Japanese lured the invaders who approached the left wing of the Japanese Forces at Zamboanga sometime round the noon of March 13, to within several scores of miles of the Japanese position and concentrated terrific artillery barrages on the enemy. The repeated counterthrusts with tanks and small guns frustrated, the enemy forces retreated after suffering tremendous losses.

The enemy, at the same time, assailed the right wing of the Japanese Forces, but attacked by concentric Japanese artillery fire, his action was completely paralyzed.

Meanwhile, Japanese Air Units bombed the supply dumps in the vicinity of the enemy airdrome causing fires to break out on the evening of March 13. On the morning of the following day, fires were seen still raging at the enemy airfield and its vicinity.

Heads Berlin Defensive Zone

Domei

BERLIN, March 15.—The commander of the Berlin defensive region is the official title of Lieutenant General Ritter von Hauenschild. who is busy building Berlin's defensive system. General von Hauenschild stood not only at the head of a tank division in October. 1941 at the outskirts of Moscow, but also at Stalingrad he fought and was wounded. This first class tank expert now prepares the Berlin region for defense region, divided into defensive sectors under the command of experienced Eastern Front officers. Men are trained for street fighting and experienced engineer officers are considering all defensive possibilities of the German capital and destructions by the Anglo-American air terror and how to give assistance to the men who will defend Berlin with all means and fanatism.

Remer Sees Yui

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 15.—Carl B. Remer, financial adviser to the U.S. Department of State, called on O. K. Yui, Chungking Finance Minister, on March 13 to discuss financial questions and their talks were reported to be satisfactory, according to a Chungking report. Remer arrived in Chungking about a week ago.

90,000 War Casualties Inflicted by Japanese On Invaders of Luzon

Domei

PHILIPPINE FRONT, March 16.—Casualties inflicted on the invaders by Japanese Land Forces alone, since the enemy landing on Lingayen Bay two months ago up to March 8, have been revealed as totalling over 90,000 including 43,234 dead abandoned on the battlefields which have been confirmed. The above result does not include losses sustained by bandit guerrilas.

ENEMY TERROR ATTACKS BLASTED BY SPOKESMAN

Japan's Fighting Resolve Further Hardened as U.S. Brutality Revealed, Says Iguchi

Commenting on the terror night attacks conducted by the enemy during the past week on Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared on Friday that the terror tactics of the enemy "enable our people to see the enemy in their truly brutal nature" and that they "only serve to fire the anger and contempt of our people against the enemy and intensify our will to fight on until they are utterly crushed."

"What are said by the enemy to be new incendiary bombs developed especially for use against Japan—the 500-pound M-69—have been showered on the most densely populated sections of these cities as they themselves have widely publicized." Mr. Iguchi said.

"The areas attacked were largely peopled by merchants, small shopkeepers and artisans whose homes adjoined or were in their place of business. The incendiaries were so concentrated that the residents in these areas for the most part had no means of escape. These areas contained many religious and cultural institutions, hospitals, schools and cemeteries.

"Not even remotely were these bombed areas connected with war industries or located near military installations. They were residential-commercial areas, the destruction of which does not affect war production or the general prosecution of the war.

"The object of the enemy is clear. In an effort to shorten the war and thereby bring an early end to the enormous personnel and material losses they are suffering in the battle zones at the hands of our armed forces, they are making no choice of the means. In their thinking any means, however inhuman or bestial, is justifiable so long as it brings the results they desire. In a vengeful spirit they are trying to retaliate against the successful onslaughts of our armed forces against their military manpower on the fields of battle by attacking our civilian population in the rear in an attempt to terrorize and weaken the morale of our people.

"If the enemy has even the slightest notion that their terror tactics will weaken Japan's war effort and morale, they are greatly mistaken. Those tactics enable our people to see the enemy in their truly brutal nature. They only serve to fire the anger and contempt of our people against the enemy and intensify our will to fight on until they are utterly crushed.

"A long grinding fight lies ahead. Try as the enemy might to cook up many tricks in an effort to shorten the war, they will find them all futile. Their propaganda leaflets are being trampled underfoot as so much trash. The destruction of our cities and our homes will not make the going any easier for them. The citadel of our national spirit which is to be found in the hearts of each and all our people holds firm, generating an intense will to fight for no less a goal than total victory with cool composure, unwavering confidence and inflexible determination."

Soviet Trade Union Invited

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—The Central Amalgamation of Finnish Trade Union has invited the Soviet Trade Union to arrange for a meeting of their delegates at either at Helsinki or Moscow to discuss ways and means of collaboration, according to a Helsinki report. The statement pointed out that it was owing to the efforts of the Soviet Trade Union that Finland was able to participate in the World Trade Union Conference recently held in London.

20 KOBE RAIDERS DOWNED IN SMASHING NIGHT CLASH

Almost All of Remaining B-29's Damaged, I.H.Q. Reveals—City Areas Hit

About 60 B-29 bombers indiscriminately bombed Kobe, chiefly with incendiaries, for about two hours from 2:30 a.m. on March 17, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. the same day.

Japanese Air and Land Forces shot down 20 of the enemy bombers out of the 60 besides inflicting damage on almost all of the rest in their various counterattacking operations, the communique stated.

It was also revealed that fires occurred in the city areas due to the bombing attack but that the blazes in large part were brought under control by 10 a.m. the same morning.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m., March 17

"About 60 B-29 bombers raided the Kobe district for about two hours from about 2:30 a.m. on March 17 and indiscriminately bombed the city areas chiefly with incendiaries.

"Although a considerable number of fires broke out within the city limits due to the said bombing attack the flames were practically brought under control by about 10 a.m.

"Furiously counterattacking the raiders, our Air and Land Defense Forces shot down 20 planes and inflicted damage on almost all of the others."

Flames Quickly Subdued

Immediately following the wanton bombing raid over the area south of Kobe by a lone B-29, the main strength of the Mariana-based U.S. air force numbering about 60 four-engined bombers penetrated the skies over Kobe one after another divided into small formations or singly during the small hours of the morning of March 17.

For about two hours from 2:30 a.m. all the raiders flying at an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 meters indiscriminately bombed the city areas chiefly dropping incendiaries. As a result, fires broke out at various places. Both the official and civilian air defense fighters promptly dashed to the scenes of the disasters and fought the flames which were almost extinguished by 10 a.m. the same day.

Japanese Air and Land Forces closely cooperated and shot down 20 of the B-29's and also inflicted damage upon almost all of the remaining raiders which beat a hasty flight toward the south sea area from the direction of Kumano Sea or the Kii Strait.

9 YANKS MADE GENERALS

Kenny and Krueger in Pacific Front Among Those Promoted

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—President Roosevelt promoted the following nine lieutenant generals to generals on March 13, according to a Washington dispatch:

Joseph McNarney, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean;

Omar Bradley, Commander of the 12th Army Corps of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe;

Carl Spaatz, Commander of the Strategical Bomber Corps against Germany;

George Kenney, Commander of the Anti-Axis Air Forces in the Pacific;

Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the 15th Army Corps of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean;

Walter Krueger, Commander of the 6th Army Corps invading the Philippines;

Jacob Devers, Commander of the 6th Army Corps of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe;

Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply;

Thomas Handy, Deputy Chief of Army General Staff.

Discuss Canadian-U.S. Issues

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 15.—Questions of general international interest as well as those specifically concerned with the relations between the two countries were discussed during Canadian Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King's conference with President Roosevelt, says a Washington report. It also said that they discussed the Crimea Conference and the forthcoming United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco as well as the part which Canada will occupy in the new international organization.

HARD TRAINING PRECEDED HEROIC YIOJIMA DEFENSE

Course of Fighting Foreseen, Prepared for by Major General Senda and His Men

By S. SHISHIKURA
Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE—Under conditions which are difficult to describe to those who have not witnessed them, the Japanese Forces on Yiojima are fighting a valiant battle night and day. All thought of self, and even concern over one's physical ailments, have been flung aside in this supreme fight.

Besieged by enemy shelling and bombing, Yiojima presents a terrible sight. I was a month on the island before it was invaded by the enemy. During that time I became well acquainted with Major General Sadasue Senda, Commander of the Army Unit on Yiojima, who at the head of a heroic band of picked men, is exacting heavy penalties from the enemy.

"You have come at the right time. Let us go together." With such words Major General Senda greeted me as I presented myself before him one day some time before my departure from the island. He explained that the Raiding Battalion was training.

As we directed our steps toward the training grounds, he said, "The men are full of confidence. One man, who had severe stomach trouble, came to me to ask if he might join the Raiding Battalion. Even I could see that he was utterly exhausted from his illness, but when I suggested that he had better take a good rest before participating in any further activities, he burst into tears.

"Still quite a young man, he could not give clear expression to the thoughts in his mind and burst into tears. He immediately regained his equanimity, however, and apologized for his 'weakness.' He pleaded and pleaded that he should not be sent back to his regiment. Finally I gave in but, I confess, with misgivings. Today he is completely recovered and as animated in carrying out his duties as any of his comrades in the Raiding Battalion."

Like Proud Parent

Major General Senda seemed immensely pleased whenever he talked of the Raiding Battalion. At that time it was trying out a new method of dealing with enemy tanks which the Battalion itself had thought out. His attitude toward the men was like that of a proud parent.

As we drew near the grounds, he hastened his steps. We were perspiring under the warm rays of the sun. Presently a cluster of trees with white bark, peculiar to the island, could be seen. A stiff wind, also peculiar to the island, had blown itself away, and the weather was glorious, as though it were early spring. Our ears caught the melody of a bush-warbler in a thicket around which we were walking. Major General Senda stopped, and for a full minute listened intently to the singing. He is a great lover of nature.

We returned to the subject of our conversation. Major General Senda said: "This is to become the theater of a fresh battle. And depend upon it, a new strategy will be used by us to bewilder the enemy." After peering into my face to see if I understood, he continued: "This island is very small. I believe that it is the smallest of any battlefield yet. And it is this very smallness which is bound to produce many effects.

"The fight which is going to be witnessed on this island will not be a mobile or a positional one. It will be fought in accordance with a strategy which will be unlike any other."

Predicts Enemy's Confusion

He proceeded to give a description of the sort of fighting which would soon take place on the island, and ended this part of his discourse on the island as a future battlefield in this way: "Once the enemy reaches the island, he will realize for the first time the true character of the place. There will be great bewilderment, and then the enemy will be in a rush to go over again his whole plan." What subsequently transpired proved the Major General to be a true prophet. Directly the enemy landed on Yiojima, he was at a loss how to proceed.

Suddenly Major General Senda stood still. An officer came running up to him. Soon many forms could be seen moving in the field which was overgrown with rank plants. These were the men under Major General Senda, and they were coming out of hiding. They were covered from head to foot with grass and the leaves of trees, and it was difficult to tell them apart from their surroundings, so complete was their camouflage.

The officer made a report to Major General Senda to which the latter smilingly replied. The drill was resumed under the personal direction of the Major General. During the course of the maneuvers, the Major General pointed to a man who was lying in the grass with his head slightly raised, intently looking about him, and said, "That's the man whom I almost turned away." After a short pause he explained, "He and all the others are from my native province."

I now understood why the officers and men of the Raiding Battalion looked upon Major General Senda as though he were their father. After a further scrutiny of his men in action, Major General Senda again turned to me and said, "Especially on this battlefield, the fighting power of the individual is going to count a great deal. And in this, it is spiritual power that will play the leading role."

Heroes Ever Vigilant

By H. SHISHIKURA
Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE—Heavy responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the Japanese defenders of Yiojima, but it is a chance to win immortality. This was the spirit inspiring the Japanese garrison force ready for the invasion of the Americans.

A Japanese tank came rushing along raising a cloud of dust. At the head of the column I saw the gallant figure of the commander, Baron Takeichi Nishi, master horseman of Olympiad fame.

A soldier began to sweep the road, obliterating the tanks' traces which might serve as a target for the enemy. The corps stopped a short distance away. Several P-38's came flying close to the tops of the luxuriant tropical plants, and the bombs dropped on the potato field exploded with terrific detonations.

Just at that moment, I heard the laughter of Baron Nishi. "Stray bombs are not good enough for manure," he said in a jocular vein. The Baron took my arm and dragged me up to his tank. His talk, full of wit, was interrupted by tank exercises, such maneuvers being held frequently in spite of enemy raids which gave them a grim reality.

Baron Nishi, also a regular angler, had his fishing tackle with him on Yiojima, but the commander of a tank corps had no time for angling. "At the Los Angles Olympiad, I had my saddle stolen," he said, resuming his talk after the exercises. "The police did not care to arrest the criminal."

For both horsemanship and angling, he continued, "watchfulness, but no hurry" was the maxim, which might also be a good maxim for a tank corps. The important thing was to keep the corps ready for any emergency, by vigilance coupled with steady training. He did not expect, he said, to meet a weak enemy, but he looked to the future with confidence, befitting a commander defending the outpost of Japanese territory.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

MARCH 16

In Hungary our troops southeast of Siklos repulsed enemy attacks. On both sides of Lake Balaton our divisions threw back enemy fighting formations, secured their newly gained sectors and held their positions against numerous Soviet counterattacks. North of Lake Velenczi enemy reconnaissance activity revived. On the upper Gran where bitter fighting is still raging for mountain forests, our chasseurs and grenadiers east of the river brought the enemy forces which had infiltrated into several sectors to a standstill.

At Schwarzwasser also yesterday continuous enemy attacks carried out with an increased employment of panzers remained without decisive success. Also north of Ratibor as well as on both sides of Grottkau the enemy started a large-scale attack yesterday and in hard fighting our troops, prepared for the defense, broke the Soviet assault and checked the following up attacking waves in the depth of the main battle zone. After the destruction of several tanks our troops started counterattacks and fighting is still going on.

In front of Stettin fighting increased to full intensity. The breakthrough attempts of Soviet infantry and panzer formations against the southeastern sector of this front were checked after few initial successes and 59 enemy tanks were destroyed. The Kolberg garrison, effectively supported by our naval units is holding its own in heavy fighting against superior enemy forces.

In West Prussia our divisions in tenacious resistance and powerful counterattacks frustrated the enemy attempt at breaking through on both sides of Quassendorf to the Danziger Bucht and in the course of the fighting 67 enemy tanks were destroyed.

In East Prussia our formations effectively opposed the strong enemy pressure in the area southeast of Braunsberg and the Haff, southwest of Koenigsberg and in counterattacks they closed several front gaps thus repulsing the Soviet offensive armies. Out of 200 attacking enemy tanks 146 were destroyed. In heavy aerial combats our fighters shot down 30 Soviet planes while flak formations of the Luftwaffe yesterday destroyed 45 enemy panzers, seven of which by "Panzerfaust".

On the Courland front the fighting is still continuing.

13 HSIEN GOVERNMENTS SET

Honan Elevates Status of Autonomous Committees

Domei

CHENGCHOW, March 12.—Autonomous committees of 13 hsiens out of 33 hsiens under the jurisdiction of the Honan Special Administrative Council including Chengchow and Loyang were reorganized and elevated to the position of hsien governments on March 9.

Since the formation of the Honan Special Administrative Council, structures were firmly set up for self-administration, self-defense and self-sufficiency in the hsiens under the jurisdiction of the council and this resulted in the elevation of the autonomous committees of the 13 hsiens into hsien governments. Similar committees in the remaining hsiens will all be gradually elevated to the status of hsien governments thereby accelerating the reconstruction of China.

ONE-DAY CURE LOOMS FOR SYPHILIS SCOURGE

Artificially Induced Fever Turns Ehrlich's 606 Shots Into Real 'Magic Bullets'

When Paul Ehrlich first began sniping at the syphilis spirochete 35 years ago, he hoped one shot of his 606 would cure the disease. It turned out it took 18 months of dangerous dozing with his compound to make fairly sure of a complete recovery, and Ehrlich died bitterly disappointed. But now there actually is promise of a one-day cure. Artificially induced fever has at last turned Paul Ehrlich's arsenic compound into a truly "magic bullet."

The standard 18-month course of treatment is too painful, too dangerous, too prolonged for the mass cure of early syphilis.

Arsenic, powerful against the spirochete is also the favored poison of murderers. In a study of 1,200 patients, it was found that 15 per cent were more or less seriously poisoned during the 18-month treatment. It is a grim medicinal fact that many have even died of the drug that was meant to cure them.

More than two-thirds of patients do not stick to the stern standard treatment long enough to become safe members of their communities. They take a few of the injections, enough to send the treacherous spirochetes under cover. Then they stop—and in these half-treated patients syphilis lurks in ambush. From among them are recruited 40,000 who die yearly of syphilitic heart disease, and another 40,000 who languish in our insane asylums. Too many victims prefer syphilis to its cure!

Took Fearful Chance

The 606 treatment is useless once the spirochete begins wreaking in awful havoc in its victim's brain. It was in despair over this fact that Dr. Julius Wagner-Jauregg of Vienna took the fearful chance of infecting syphilitic insane with the fierce fire of malaria. It killed a number of these poor wretches who anyway were doomed. But it cured some of them, too—and this was the first gleam of hope for a better treatment.

True, you couldn't try to wipe out syphilis by infecting its millions of victims with malaria. And, anyway, malaria alone proved powerless to cure the disease in its early stages. You couldn't combine malaria's fever with 606, because the arsenic cured the malaria. It seemed as if the search for a combination fever-chemical cure was stymied. Then another Viennese doctor had a brilliant brainstorm. To 250 sufferers from early syphilis, he gave shots of 606 once a week for six weeks. Then he cajoled them into undergoing the torture of 10 days of malaria. Then he gave them another six injections of arsenic. That was all. Two died, but not one of the 248 others ever developed syphilitic heart disease or insanity.

Thus the immortal Dr. J. J. Kyrle cut the time for cure down from 18 months to 14 weeks. His achievement was not practical for the millions. To victims in the early stages, when syphilis seems of no account and mild, it sounded too drastic and dangerous. But a few bold doctors were stirred by the bright promise of fever's power. They began tinkering at invention of an artificial fever. One experimenter as far back as in 1928 strapped diathermy electrodes round the chests of maniacal syphilitic victims, fevered them, burned some of them terribly, but saved some, too, from their demented doom. Electric engineers invented a safer fever stoked up by radio short waves. It was proved that this radio fever was about as powerful as malaria to cure paresis, syphilis of the brain.

Here was artificial fever that could not be cooled by arsenic injections. But while short waves were safer than the electrode method of lighting up fever in a patient, there still were burns. During treatment the patient was confined within a coffin-like contraption and short waves were zipped through his body. As he got hotter he perspired and the moisture caused the radio waves to scar the skin.

Humid Warm Air Used

In the early 1930's, a gang of engineers and doctors succeeded in air-conditioning the hellishness out of artificial fever. By mid-1930's they had developed a safe artificial fever that was not much more uncomfortable than the hottest summer day and was fantastically controllable by means of thermostatic devices. They discovered that you did not need short waves to raise a patient's temperature. Highly humid warm air was enough. The fever machine is simply a cabinet in which the patient lies, head outside. Around him circulates warm air at about 110 degrees—only slightly higher than the fever you wish to induce.

With fever under this precise control, our searchers attacked syphilis in its early stages. It was astounding how artificial fever supercharged the curative power of the chemicals. Many patients were sent to the hospital by physicians who had failed to stop the progress of the disease with heavy doses of arsenic and bismuth. The moment fever was added to these chemicals there was improvement.

(To Be Continued)

King Bao-Dai of Annam States His Country Ready to Contribute to Asia's Prosperity

By M. MARUYAMA and T. TOMINAGA
Of the Military Press Corps

HUE, March 16.—In an audience granted to these correspondents, King Bao-Dai of Annam declared that the Annamese Kingdom is an integral part of the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere and that Annam must contribute as much as possible to the prosperity of the whole area.

As the correspondents drove toward the Palace through waves of independence flags flying, the Annamese greeted us with happy waves of the hand and of flags. As we entered the massive southeastern gate, which reminded us of Nanking and Peking, the scenery changed and we were enveloped in an atmosphere befitting a castle town. Low, white-walled houses hid behind palm leaves.

Farther on, the scenery underwent another change. We drove over green lawns, under innumerable gates and over many bridges and finally reached the Peace Gate. A yellow-putteed Annamese Guard Force stood impressively. Beyond was the Palace. Beyond the square stood a dream palace. It was like the palace visited by the legendary Urashimataro.

Led by the Home Minister, Han Kiung, we were taken to the King's library. On the big office desk was a photograph of a young prince. It was a beautiful library, with lotus blossoms illuminated by the soft lights around the room.

Soon, the door was quietly opened, and amid the respectful bowing of the Chamberlains, King Bao-Dai of Annam entered, accompanied by Princess Nan Fang. The 31-year-old King wore a dark green Annamese robe. Tempered by sports, the King seemed to personify the vigor of the rising Annamese Kingdom.

After shaking hands with the correspondents, the King and the Princess seated themselves. Answering the correspondents' questions, the King expressed his determination frankly and clearly.

Asked how he felt on the day the Annamese Kingdom recovered its full independence, the King replied, "The hope of all patriots has been realized. The outburst of joy is what the Annamese people feel about their freedom."

Questioned as to how he intended to rule his country hereafter, the King answered that he intended to foster nationalism and patriotism, effect the training of youths with fire enough to shoulder the national destiny, raise the people's living standard and develop the country's resources.

As to Annam's mission in constructing a region of common prosperity and well-being in Greater East Asia, the King said, "The role of our country in constructing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is indeed great. The Annamese Kingdom is an integral part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Annam must contribute as much as possible to the prosperity of the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Before the correspondents left, the King told them that he was happy to be able to convey on this glorious day the feelings of respect he had always felt toward Japan. He stressed that Annam felt truly proud in having Japan as the leader of all the East Asiatic peoples. He asked the correspondents to tell the Japanese people how grateful he was for the unstinted assistance given by Japan for the attainment of Annamese independence.

Enemy Shipping Losses Soar

Domei

BERLIN, March 15.—With the recently reported sinking of 48,200 tons, the losses of the Allied shipping since the beginning of the war passed 35,000,000 tons. The German press, in commenting on the present status of the Anglo-American mercantile shipping, arrived at the conclusion that the situation has been more in favor of the United States merchant marine. The Volkischer Beobachter writes, "While at the beginning of the war there were two British merchant vessels in service for every American vessel, today three American freighters or tankers are in service for every British vessel. "Britain as a maritime Power not only with regard to the navy, but also with regard to its former domain in merchant shipping has been relegated to secondary importance."

Heads Ominato Base

Vice-Admiral Kanji Ugaki has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Ominato Naval Defense Headquarters, succeeding Vice-Admiral Hidetsugu Goto who has been commissioned to the Naval General Staff, it was announced by the Navy Ministry on Thursday. Vice-Admiral Ugaki, nephew of General Kazushige Ugaki, has occupied such important posts as the captain of the warship Tenryu, Chief of Staff at the Kure Naval Station, Principal of the Naval Signal Service School and Chief of Staff of the Japanese Fleet in the China Area. He was also active on the front sometime ago.

Abolishing Training Institute

The Government has decided to abolish the Total War Research Training Institute on and after April 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. The matter was promulgated under Wednesday's Imperial Ordinance. The institute was founded in 1940 as an organ for re-educating Government officials and, since it has outlived its usefulness, the Government has decided to dispense with it partly in connection with the policy of simplifying and strengthening the administrative system.

Ikebe Made President

Ryuichi Ikebe, director and later vice-president of the Oriental Development Company for many years, on Tuesday was promoted president succeeding Komanosuke Sasaki, who was recently appointed member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination, it was announced by the Government the same day. At the same time, Hideo Matsukuma, former Finance Vice-Minister, was appointed vice-president of the Oriental Development Company.

Cologne Cathedral Damaged

Domei

BERNE, March 16.—The war correspondent of the News Chronicle reports from Cologne that the Allies are making an inventory of the art treasures of the Cologne Cathedral and arrived at the conclusion that 75 per cent of these treasures had been lost. He said that the damage done to the Cathedral had been worse than expected.

FINANCE MINISTRY REFORM

Structure to Be Simplified—Personnel to Be Reduced by Half

Having formulated a concrete plan for fundamentally reforming the structure of the Finance Ministry in order to meet the requirement of the changed wartime economy of the Empire, Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima submitted it to the Cabinet Council Tuesday, and formally announced it Wednesday. According to this plan, the structure of the Finance Ministry will be greatly simplified, with the reduction of its sections from 37 to 23, and its personnel by one half, while much of the work concerning permits and practical measures will be entrusted to local authorities. The Finance Ministry will mainly decide and direct the general outline of planning and policies.

For simplifying the fund control administration which takes up almost one half of the entire work handled by the Finance Ministry, the Finance Bureau and the Banking and Insurance Bureau will be amalgamated into one new section. With the simplification of the structure of the Ministry, by the transfer of various affairs to local and other organs, the surplus personnel will be transferred to such local organs.

The changes in the personnel of the Ministry according to this plan will be announced within a few days.

The 23 sections in the Ministry under the new, simplified structure will be as follows:

The Minister's Office will consist of six sections of Secretariat, Accounting, Wartime Measures, Construction and Repair, General Affairs, and Documents. The Accounting Bureau will have three sections, First, Second and Third. The Taxation Bureau will have the three sections of First National Tax, Second National Tax, and Accounting. The Savings Bureau will have the three sections of Planning, Guidance and Coordination. The Foreign Fund Bureau will have the three sections of General Affairs, Planning, and Control. The Finance Bureau and the Banking and Insurance Bureau will have the five sections of National Treasury, Deposit, Fund Control, Banking, and Insurance.

TO RAISE TAXES IN CHOSEN

In First Year Increase Will Total Over ¥123,600,000

The plan to effect tax increases in Chosen from the new fiscal year in line with the policy of the Government to raise the tax rates in Japan Proper was approved by the Cabinet at its regular meeting on March 9.

The regulations necessary for the enforcement of higher taxation will be published soon by the Government General of Chosen.

It is estimated that the increase in taxes in Chosen will amount to over ¥128,600,000 in the first year of the revision of the tax law and to over ¥136,900,000 in succeeding normal years.

The taxes which will be increased are income tax, special corporation tax, capital interest tax, enterprise tax, sake tax, transit tax, and admission tax.

Action is expected to be taken by the Cabinet shortly on the proposal to revise the tax law in Taiwan.

INDO-CHINA GOVERNMENT IS FULLY REORGANIZED

Nippon Commander Takes Over Decoux's Duties; Matsumoto Is Highest Adviser

By M. MIYAKE
Of the Military Press Corps

SAIGON, March 15.—Immediately following the collapse of the French Indo-China Administration, new administrative organs were set up on March 9, with the appointment of official personnel.

The central administrative organs remain the same as before except the highest position of Governor General vacated due to the detention of Vice Admiral Jean Decoux. The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces is to take over the duties hitherto performed by Decoux while Japanese Ambassador Shunichi Matsumoto is to act as highest adviser to the Indo-China Government. Under the Directorate-General concurrently headed by Ambassador Matsumoto, business matters are to be handled by various offices.

At the same time, Japanese Minister Masayuki Yokoyama has been appointed the highest adviser to the Kingdom of Annam which proclaimed its independence on March 11. Following the declaration of independence issued by the Kingdom of Cambodia today, the Japanese Minister to Cambodia has been appointed the highest adviser to the same Kingdom. No Japanese adviser to the Kingdom of Luan Prabang within Laos protectorate, has yet been named.

In independent territories, administration is to be conducted by native inhabitants as before under the guidance of Japanese advisers. Meanwhile, the Japanese Minister to Cochin-China is to act as Governor in the same territory while the Japanese Minister to Tonkin who has been hitherto adviser to Annam has been appointed Resident-General to the same Kingdom while Acting Governors for Saigon and Cholon are to be appointed in the near future. In the field of police activities, the Japanese chief of the gendarmerie is to act concurrently as Chief of the Police Board.

As the first mayor of Saigon and Cholon, Consul General Tatsuichi Kono was formally appointed on Monday.

In the sphere of administration, Japan has adopted a policy of using as many native inhabitants as possible with only the important posts occupied by the Japanese. Thus, the administrative organs which constitute the basic foundation for Japanese military operations have been firmly set up, eradicating the major obstacle in defending Indo-China. Now Japan will be able to pursue its policy toward the country without being hindered by the French authorities.

Vien Tiane Occupied

By a Member of the Military Corps

HANOI, March 13.—With the disarming of the main bodies of the French Indo-China army completed in the northern sector, the Japanese Forces are now further pushing their drive against the remaining enemy troops.

Before daybreak on March 10, Vien Tiane, site of the Laos Government office was occupied, and the battle for the vicinity of Bai Thuong, southwest of Tong, terminated at noon on the following day. A part of the French Indo-China troops who are fleeing toward the western direction after having crossed the Noire River, is being pursued by the Japanese. Composite war results obtained by the Japanese in the Noire area include 1,000 enemy killed, 8,500 soldiers captured as well as numerous arms seized comprising of 54 aircraft, 274 trucks, 62 automobiles, 46 heavy machineguns, 134 light machineguns, 87 guns, 6,672 rifles and 327 pistols. Many ammunition, fuel, foodstuff and clothing dumps were also seized.

Hongkong Takes Action

Domei

HONGKONG, March 12.—The Government-General here on the afternoon of March 10 took precautionary measures as regards the French residents living in the Japanese occupied territory of Hongkong following the Japanese Government's decision to defend Indo-China on its own responsibility. However, the French residents of this city have voluntarily abided by the action taken by the Japanese Government and have adhered to the spirit of the Japan-French Indo-China joint defense by offering unstinted cooperation with the military and civil authorities.

They have also sworn to hold responsibility for any French citizens who violate this pledge and are calmly going about their daily activities. The Government-General, in consideration of this wholehearted cooperation offered by the French residents here, has adopted the policy of extending special treatment to them by placing no restrictions on the rights and interests or property owned by the French Government or its citizens.

MALAI CHINESE MAKE VOW

Pledge to Give All-out Efforts for Victory in Current War

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, March 14.—The All-Malai Central Council of Chinese Residents on March 10 unanimously passed a declaration to do their utmost for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia and for the construction of a Co-Prosperity Region in Greater East Asia. For the first time since the Military Administration was introduced in Malai, the All-Malai Central Council of Chinese Residents sat in a two-day session, namely, March 9 and 10, with the support of the Japanese Military Administration.

The Council made worthy recommendations concerning the strengthening of the fighting power of Malai and the further stabilization of the people's living. At the last day session, the Council unanimously passed a Three-Point Declaration, the preamble of which expressed the hearty appreciation of the Chinese merchants in all Malai for the sympathetic treatment and assistance extended to them by the Japanese Military Administration ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Declaration reads:

"1. We hereby swear to remain loyal and faithful to Japan.

"2. Relying fully upon the Japanese Army, we pledge to make all-out efforts for the defense of Malai and for the construction of a new Malai.

"3. By mobilizing all the forces of Chinese merchants in the whole of Malai, we pledge to exert all-out efforts for bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion and for the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Region."

DIET MEMBERS TO MEET

House of Representatives to Hold Plenary Session Today

The plenary session of the House of Representatives is scheduled to be held at 1 p.m. today when three Government bills will be introduced and after their explanations the bills will be referred to special committees. Prior to the opening of the session, various liaison meetings of the Lower House were held at 11 a.m. on Friday when discussions on the parliamentary procedure took place.

At the plenary session of the House of Representatives, a revision of the Wartime Forestry Resources Bill to be sent up the House of Peers will be passed, while matters pertaining to anti-air raid measures will be interpellated by two or three representatives dispatched by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the National Defense Society.

NANKING SUPPORTS RALLY

Domei

NANKING, March 14.—With representatives of the peoples of the peace zones in North, Central and South China preparing to meet in a rally to be held soon in Nanking, in which they will give expression to their determination to defeat the Anglo-American enemy, a statement was issued by the Minister of Publicity today giving full support to the people's fervor.

"The War of Greater East Asia has now entered a decisive stage," the statement said, "and China stands indeed at the crossroads of existence or destruction. With such being the situation, the people have arisen and will send their representatives to the Capital to study urgent countermeasures. Their true spirit of patriotism is indeed moving. The Government desires that the assembled representatives will give full expression to the people's will, and expects much of the rally."

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INDEPENDENCE ACTIVITIES IN INDO-CHINA ARE LIVELY

Two Leading Patriotic Bodies Merge—Full Cooperation With Japan Urged

By I. ICHIKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

HANOI, March 15.—The independence movement of the native populations of Indo-China has become suddenly active, with the declaration of the Japanese Government regarding Indo-China's independence. At 5:30 p.m. Sunday, the first mass meeting under the auspices of various independence movement bodies of different races was held at Hanoi.

The inhabitants of Indo-China who had suffered under the oppression of the French Government-General for eighty years have now realized that they are a member of Greater East Asia and they must attain their independence and give full cooperation to Japan, for gaining the permanent peace and prosperity of East Asia.

The Indo-China Reconstruction League and the Great Indo-China Party, which are the two leading organs for independence, merged into one big organization on February 22, at a joint meeting held at Hanoi. The Indo-China Reconstruction League was originally established through the amalgamation of the Nationalist Party, the Patriotic Party and the State Socialist Party, while the Great Indo-China Party was formed by the Great Indo-China National Party, the Democratic Party, the National Development Party and two others.

The Indo-China Reconstruction League has its headquarters in the northern area, and maintains the Volunteer Corps, the Civil Affairs Department, and the Military Affairs Department. The Volunteer Corps, which is the main strength of the League, has 1,500 members in the northern section, 3,000 members in the Central and 5,000 members in the southern. Thirty per cent of the members of the League consist of farmers, 11 per cent of school students, and the rest of other classes.

The Patriotic Party is composed mostly of physicians, lawyers, professionals and others of the intelligent class, and also 5,000 Boy Scouts belong to this organization. The State Socialist Party has about 2,000 members, mainly of the capitalist, intelligent and laboring classes. The light industry areas around Hanoi are the sphere of its influence.

The Great Indo-China Party once had 25,000 members, but has become much smaller as a result of French oppression. It forms an important racial organization with a very long history. General citizens, students and the merchant class form its main body. Among its principles are the supply of raw materials to Japanese industry and cooperation with Japan.

Tobacco Rations Reduced

The present tobacco ration of seven cigarettes per day for each adult male will be reduced, according to the Finance Ministry announcement of Tuesday. In Tokyo and the neighboring prefectures the ration will be three cigarettes per day per person (to be effected from the latter part of the month) and all special rations will be discontinued.

Asahi Scribe Dies

Masakazu Sano of the Asahi Shimbun, who had been active on the front as a member of the Military Press Corps, died in action in the Philippine area on January 28. Funeral services will be held at his residence at Sakai, Musashino, Tokyo, at 1:30 p.m. today, under the sponsorship of the Asahi Shimbun.

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YOUTH MUST LEAD WAY FOR OVERCOMING CRISIS

Vice-Admiral Onishi Exhorts Shinpu Airmen at Philippine Air Base

By T. Togawa and T. Nakada
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH FRONT BASE, March 13.—The War of Greater East Asia is a war in which defeat is impossible and the overcoming of today's national crisis depends on the sincere and active will of the nation's youth. Thus stated Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi, Supreme Commander of the Navy Air Forces in the Philippine Area, in exhorting members of the Shinpu Special Attack Units and ground crews during an inspection of an undisclosed air base.

"The military situation today is extremely serious," he said, "but I am firm in my faith that Japan absolutely cannot lose. In reviewing the local encounters up to today, it is found that not a single man has given up. This indicates that this will hold true for the war as a whole. Because the Japanese Forces scored unexpectedly great results during the early phases of the war, Japan today still holds a far more favorable position than expected. There are some who fear that petroleum will not be forthcoming if the routes to the Southland are severed. But they should recall that not a drop of oil reached Japan for several months before the outbreak of the war. The oil question was supposed to have become worse, but today at least our fuel supply is secure. This shows that even on this point the situation cannot be worse than at the time preceding the outbreak of the war."

Vice-Admiral Onishi continued, "The War of Greater East is a war which Japan tackled with desperate determination. Rather than to be defeated without fighting, we sought life in midst of death. With the war having started, there arose the question as to how victory would be gained. With the United States as the enemy, one cannot predict that victory will be attained upon the sinking of so many battleships and the seizure of so much material power. There is, after all, no way to victory than through spiritual and ideological victory. To do this, it is necessary to kill as many of the enemy's forces as possible, and to show him through his flesh and blood, how horrible a thing is war, and meanwhile to force him to dissipate his enormous national power. Then if we hold on forever, the enemy will begin to wonder how long he must continue this futile war. Unlike Japan, the enemy does not need to fight.

Suffering Will Prove Mettle

"The real fighting in this war lies before us. The Japanese people have not suffered enough yet. Look at the nations in Europe. The sufferings in Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, as well as the Soviet Union, Germany and Britain are beyond our imagination. With more than ten million persons dead, the Soviet Union is still fighting. This war is the greatest of chances to temper the Japanese people. The Japanese people, who did not have their feet firmly planted on the ground because of Anglo-American poisoning, are now returning to their true selves. They must suffer more and become complete, full Japanese. The work of the Shinpu Special Attack Units in stirring the Japanese people was vast. Today, the whole nation has become a Special Attack Unit. The Japanese people must be turned into war power and if the enemy should land they should take up arms and defeat him even if they suffer losses of three and five million. This is not impossible.

"There may be some, who, viewing the repeated rearward movements of our forces, feel some misgivings. But there is a saying that no matter how powerfully shot an arrow, it will not even be able to pierce a piece of cloth at the end of its flight. This fits perfectly the enemy situation of today. The enemy has bled much to occupy the lands in the south. He is suffering much in the Philippines and on Yiojima. He is suffering tremendously from the straining of his supply lines, the attrition of personnel, the shortage of bottoms, tanks and planes. How greatly the enemy feels the shortage of manpower may be seen in the fact that Negro troops, which never were sent into the first lines before, have been sent to the front for the first time in the Yiojima fighting.

Make Death Worth While

"Next I want to say that our airmen, the members of the Special Attack Units, are indeed fortunate. To kill a hundred enemy troops in land fighting requires a considerable amount of fighting personnel and materials. But with an airplane, you can sink a ship carrying hundreds, thousands of men. This is worth dying for. But the airplane is a product of the blood and sweat and tears of hundreds and thousands of Home Fronters, and also a precious mass of the spirit of the ground crewmen. The airmen and ground crewmen take charge of the last lap, and their responsibility is indeed great. The airplane must be used so as to manifest the greatest effectiveness. When the enemy moves out in a real scale attack, it will take but a short time for the fighting to shift from the air to land. If we have 200 planes we must expect them to be dissipated in two days. At such a time, you airmen and ground crewmen must remember to move from the air to land fighting and there to kill the enemy. To die honorably is to kill as many enemy troops as possible, to make it worth while to die.

"In any case, the way to victory is to kill as many enemy forces as possible in land fighting. That is the duty given to all in our country, the old and young, men and women. To hide out in the mountains is good, but merely to hide out is to become an idle spectator of the war. What to think is how to kill as many enemy troops as possible, how to make it worth while to die. Finally, I wish to say that it is you young men who have to be the most depended upon in this war. It is you young men who are the vast power who will drive through the national crisis. This war will be won by the spirit of the Special Attack Units and a tough stubborn holding on. Many members of the Special Attack Units have fallen already for the cause of the nation. They went with firm faith in the victory of their motherland. We must not allow them to have died in vain. How can they rest in peace unless we win?"

Japanese Thought and Character

The Deity of Tenjin

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

As the "Parthenon" is the shrine of Athena, the virgin Goddess of Wisdom which stands on the summit of the Acropolis at Athens, so is Tenjin the name of the Japanese shrine, dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, the famous scholar-statesman of the ninth century. The former is singular in number and is in the melancholy ruins of a building, twenty five centuries old, though artists and architects, poets and historians rave over it as one of the wonders of ancient civilization. The latter is a numerous temple, having branch edifices all over Japan, perhaps more than a thousand, each in a prim fresh state, being repaired as soon as it is destroyed or decays. Athena was a myth, an idea, or rather an embodiment of many idealized qualities: being virgin, goddess, perennially young, beautiful and chaste, strong and brave as becomes a deity of war, patroness of agriculture and industry, goddess of wisdom in whose hands are held the keys of art, science, philosophy, oratory; dressed in the garb of a warrior with a challenging helmet on her head, her face reflecting all the virtues of her character; "combining chastity with gentleness, victorious strength with calm peace, profound wisdom with perfect simplicity." She is many in one who eats her cake and has it too.

Michizane, however, is a historical character, one of the outstanding personalities of the early Heian Period (9th to 12th century) who actually influenced the course of national history. But in his deified form he seems to have acquired, together with the sacrosanct atmosphere which surrounds his shrine, some attributes which were not so conspicuous while he was in flesh and blood. Thus while Athena may be regarded as human in one sense, Michizane as Tenjin may be considered mythical in another, as I wish to clarify in the course of this article.

Evidence Destroyed

It is very difficult to make a correct estimate of characters a thousand years old. In ancient times the sense of history was not so conscientiously developed or trained as it is now. Besides, we are unconsciously and with the best intentions in the world always either magnifying or dwarfing historical characters to suit them to the ethical or ideological creed of the times in which we live. Particularly difficult is accurate appraisal of Michizane as all the official documents relating to the great scandal which had caused his tragic fall were burnt in 923 with the deliberate intention to exculpate all the criminals concerned, including some of the highest personages in the realm, in the eyes of posterity. It may be as well therefore that Michizane should be taken in the character in which tradition and popular esteem represent him to be a paragon of loyalty and a god of learning and wisdom.

The worship of Tenjin is as widespread as that of Hachiman. It has undergone stages of evolution even as Hachiman has, before it has taken the more or less definite color it has today. Tenjin as deity of learning, especially literary learning, is often contrasted with the spirit of military prowess represented by the other god. But if you imagine that the two stand in rival juxtaposition as god of force and god of culture, or militarism versus peace, you are gravely mistaken. They symbolize the two necessary and complementary qualities making for ideal Japanese manhood: courage as of a stout-hearted warrior combined with literary culture as becomes a sage. This is what is meant by the oft-quoted phrase "bunbu-ryodo" (double path of literary and military accomplishments) which is considered as essential to the making of a good soldier or a good civil officer as the two wings are to the bird.

Thus the two deities are simultaneously worshipped by all sorts and conditions of people, and their shrines are often found within convenient distance of one another. As potant and as ubiquitous therefore is the spirit of Tenjin as that of Hachiman throughout Japan. Where there is no Tenjin shrine there may yet be some reminder of it, for instance, in geographical names—Tenjin street, Tenjin river, Tenjin pass, Tenjin hill, etc., just as there is also many a Yawata (the same as Hachiman only differently pronounced) like Yawata city, Yawata village, etc., indicating the former site of a temple or tax-free manor sacred to the deity.

Michizane's True Character

One strong reason which has fostered Tenjin-worship is to be found in the depths of the human heart, or in that natural sense of justice inborn in every human heart. No men at all removed from the moral plane of wild beasts can behold with equanimity the spectacle of good men suffering unmerited pain, physical or mental, at the hands of bad ones or without a sharp desire to punish the villain or recompense the victim. Tenjin belongs to that category of shrines erected by those who wish to indemnify the wrongs done to the luckless dead and to manifest their own sorrow and repentance. But this sentiment often operates with such overwhelming force, especially in the sentimental Japanese people that we are apt, under its influence, to overstep the bounds of strict justice, heroizing the victim and villifying the villain far beyond the degrees they actually deserve. Martyrs often receive brighter crowns of glory than heroes; negative suffering is apotheothized sooner than positive achievement.

Such probably was the case with Michizane. There was no doubt he was a great literary star, but his was not the brightest. There were many who fairly rivalled, if not outrivalled, him—Ki no Haseo and Miyoshi Kiyotsura, for instance. It was a period fertile in great scholars who fulfilled the exacting standard of "wakon-kansai" (Japanese soul and Chinese talent) which included proficiency in Japanese poesy and Chinese-style composition as well as in court etiquette and music. Michizane was a splendid calligraphist, but was not counted among the greatest brush-artists of Japan like the famous three luminaries—Saga Tenno, Kobo Daishi, and Tachibana Hayanari. As a courtier, that is, politician and administrator, most historians think, he fell below his younger rival, Fujiwara Tokihira. True that he had risen to the highest rank and position which any person, least of all, scholars of non-Fujiwara blood, could hope to attain but it was due as much to his own merit as to the generous patronage of the reigning Sovereign—Uta Tenno—who sought to use him as a counterpoise against Fujiwara's arrogant monopoly of political power. In short, Michizane was not the first man of his age either as a statesman or a scholar, a poet or a man of ideas, least of all as a man of action. He was a gentle-hearted, modest-mannered, calm, dignified scholar and poet who combined the ardor of loyalty to the Throne with well-balanced philosophic temper, just the type of man everyone would wish to see on top of affairs as leader or governor, if not actual administrator.

'Tatari'

The cult of Tenjin worship proper had of course pre-existed the days of Michizane. Tenjin or Tenshin (literally heavenly deities) denotes the Imperial ancestors or those allied to the first forbears who descended to this and from the mystic Takamagahara, and their worship must have been fairly widespread among the common people so that many a rural shrine sacred to one or another of the "heavenly deities" must have been known and venerated as Tenjin. But since the deification of Michizane it seems as if the august title once applicable only to heavenly deities came to be almost monopolized by Michizane. It is similar to the case of "Taishi" being monopolized by Prince Shotoku and "Taiko" by Hideyoshi, or, in non-personal instances, to the "holy city" monopolized by Jerusalem, the "eternal city" by Rome.

In this extraordinary development there was one peculiar factor of psychological interest: the prevalence in the early Heian Period of superstition known to our day as Tatari or the working of avenging spirit in the souls of those who died with their wrongs unrequited. But before we say aught in rebuke of superstition we may ask who among us will dare think himself wise enough to draw an exact line between superstition on the one hand and reason on the other, or religion, philosophy, science? What one country or age regards as a laughable example of superstition may be held in another as an undoubted dictum of reason. Who knows but that what is an axiom of latest science today may prove a century hence an apt illustration of our ignorant superstition? We must therefore touch with a gentle hand what seems to us the very acme of irrational credulity which swayed the minds of our forbears ten centuries ago.

Superstition undeniably made the people of the Heian period more miserable than was necessary and finally helped to bring the downfall of the Fujiwara influence. But it was not without a redeeming feature. It inspired the ruling class with a wholesome fear and timidity which made them stop short of a certain point in their political and administrative misbehavior. They were not entirely ruthless, not entirely cruel. They had an insatiable ambition; their policy in maintaining their power and position was almost unscrupulous. But the Fujiwaras demurred at blood-shedding. Like the early Spanish inquisitors who preferred the fagot to the sword in squeezing life out of the heretics, the Fujiwaras merely "removed" their rivals, real or potential, by every means except blood-spilling, at least by their own hand. They wanted their enemy to die—to disappear. Hence the frequency of "appointment" to some inconvenient post in a far-off region which the poor appointee may regard as "living death," but which at any rate spared their conscience. Michizane was the recipient of such an "appointment."

Unsavory Game

Politics is ever and everywhere a nasty game, being characterized as the art of hitting below the belt, or of using unjustifiable methods. But it is a dangerous game to indulge in too much, for it is like a double-edged sword, cutting both ways; the game at which two can play. Besides it is apt to bring into action the sword-play which often settles the question in a drastic manner, as is well illustrated in the latter Heian period when the Fujiwara influence was ruthlessly encroached upon by warrior clans, first by Taira and then by Minamoto, till it was lost altogether. But we are anticipating ourselves. At the time we speak of this fatal game was being played with utmost zest and success by the great courtiers of the Fujiwara house, and little did they realize they were storing up a rich reserve of tatari which was to descend on their heads in due course of time.

The basic principle of tatari is this: if a man died nursing a grudge against any person to whom he owed his misfortune, he carried his vengeful thought into the next world and there he could not stay peacefully dead until he had paid his debt of vengeance to his terrestrial enemy. In a ludicrous passage of a certain murder drama the villain is represented as saying to the victim: "Personally I have no unkindness toward you; I kill you simply for the money you have. So your enemy is money, not me, in case you may like to haunt the living world for revenge."

It was naturally the care of the Fujiwara courtiers to see to it that their enemies and rivals disappeared without leaving any tatari. Hence their study of the art of bringing about the ruin of their adversaries in such a way as to convince the world in general and the victims in particular that they had nobody to thank for it but themselves. In the case of Michizane it seems that their "medicine proved too efficacious," as the saying is; for the victim died too soon amid circumstances too obvious so that the coming of tatari was thought quite certain. Hence the acts of propitiation and deification coupled with the destruction of all documentary evidence to establish an eternal alibi.

So it may be said that if the Fujiwaras had caused Michizane to perish in disgrace they had also secured for him a place of everlasting posthumous honor in the pantheon of national heroes and that therefore our sentiment toward them is divided between resentment and "gratitude."

Nach telegrafischer Mitteilung aus Deutschland ist unser Teilhaber,

Herr Harry Fokkes am 3. Maerze 1945 verschieden.

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Special Sendai Train Set

A special train bound for Sendai leaving Ueno Station at 8:18 a.m. was put into service on Thursday, it was announced by the Tokyo Railway Bureau. Including the eight night trains already in service, the special trains total nine.

Raliway President Resigns

Michiro Shinohara, president of the Tokyo Express Electric Railway, has resigned. He has been succeeded by Takashi Hirayama, the company's vice-president.

DIET MEMBER IS HONORED

Furuya, Who Died in Air Raid, Is Posthumously Raised in Rank

Mr. Furuya, member of the House of Representatives, died from wounds sustained when he attempted to put out a fire during the blind bombing raid made by enemy planes on the capital early on the morning of March 10.

When the incendiary bombs fell on his house in Akasaka-ku, he immediately made efforts to place the fire under control, but later his right leg was cut off by fragments of an incendiary bomb. He was taken to a nearby hospital for first-aid treatment, but due to copious bleeding, he died at 5 p.m. the same day.

The late Mr. Furuya was 67 years old. Since 1915 he had been returned nine times to the Diet from a Gifu prefectural constituency. At one time he occupied the post of Parliamentary Home Vice-Minister.

PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, March 17

WAR SITUATION GROWING EVER MORE PRESSING

MAINICHI—The Imperial Headquarters' announcement on the most heroic struggle by the Imperial Units defending Yiojima has made the people's blood boil still more hotly, strengthening their determination to fight. Now at the portals of our Mainland, there is the fierce battle of Luzon in the southwest, and there is the sanguinary battle of Yiojima in the south. We do not say that either one of the two is more fierce or more important than the other. However, Yiojima is not a place newly-occupied by the Imperial Forces in the present war; nor is it a territory newly annexed since the Meiji Era; it is indeed and genuinely a portion of the Imperial Land.

We keenly feel that we cannot make light of the importance of Yiojima. Besides, its distance from the Mainland is a mere 1,200 kilometers. Therefore, the fate of this tiny isolated island will have no little effect on the war situation.

It is almost a month since the enemy began his landing on Yiojima. The world has been struck with admiration in view of the valiant struggle being put up by the officers and men who received the Imperial Command to garrison that island. Undoubtedly, the enemy had not imagined that he would meet with so terrific a struggle. The enemy strategic leaders, in order to subjugate that small island, have employed 800 warships and other vessels, dispatched two powerful task forces, and put a force of several times well-equipped 10,000 troops in charge of this operation. Moreover, the rate of the enemy losses has been unprecedentedly high; and as far as ascertained to date, as many as 25,800 enemy soldiers had to shed their blood.

To cause great losses in blood to the enemy is indeed the most effective key to his defeat. In that sense, the achievement effected by the Imperial Units on Yiojima is great indeed; but it has been achieved not without unusual efforts. Even the petty officers and men in charge of communications, hygiene, and accounting, without a single exception, have taken their place in the fighting lines and undertaken close-range attacks, boldly fighting with extreme loyalty. It is believed that by now the defense of Tenzan must be crumbling and that the greater part of the officers and men at Tamanayama must have died a heroic death. In the last remaining positions in the North Village and at Higashiyama, a fierce struggle to make both the gods and devils alike cry is being fought. Think of that heroic battle!

We pray to the gods for the success of the Imperial officers and men still fighting valiantly on that island. At the same time we cannot help feeling keenly that the war situation is becoming ever more pressing. Under this war situation, it has been decided that the Prime Minister shall participate in the deliberations on the conduct of the war at the Imperial Headquarters. This special measure, decided on by Special Imperial Command, will make the unity of the military and political strategies ever more perfect and make the decisive war structure firmer. However, there are still many other measures requiring speedy action. Unless these measures are enforced and activity is started, even the most valiant struggle, with empty and bare hands, will be most difficult. Today speed is more essential than ever.

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Prince Teh Presents 300 Cows to Japan, As Sign of Gratitude

Three hundred head of cattle have been presented to Japan by Prince Teh of the Federated Autonomous Government of Meng Jia as a token of gratitude toward the consideration and goodwill extended by the Japanese Government to the Mongolian Government. As part of the cattle has arrived 70 momme of beef will be soon distributed to each family by student volunteer workers sometime between March 15 and 20. The distribution is to be made only in Tokyo Metropolis, and Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka and Hyogo prefectures.

EVACUATION OF BAGGAGES

Freight Stations Handling Goods Will Be Increased

In view of the mounting number of baggages for evacuation purposes, freight stations handling such will be increased from Thursday. Those sending out "evacuation" baggage should, on presentation of a certificate of removal to the country, make application for transportation of the baggage at the nearest freight station. Hitherto it was handled through special freight evacuation offices in cooperation with freight stations.

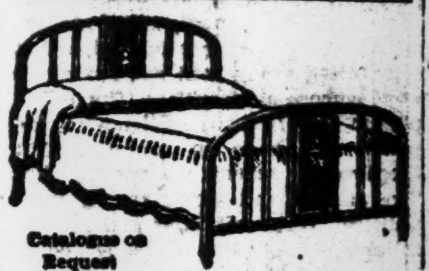
The transportation of clothes for evacuation purposes handled through the ward and street organization offices will be continued to the end of March. All such baggage will be sent from Akihabara for the time being instead of from Uyeno.

Comforts Raid Victims

Welfare Minister Katsuroku Aikawa, acting as representative for Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, arrived in Osaka at 11 a.m. Friday to comfort the air raid victims and inspect the areas damaged by the recent night raid. After listening to various reports and personally giving words of encouragement to the raid victims, the Welfare Minister left Osaka by the 3 p.m. train for Tokyo.

Stock Markets Reopen

The stock markets in Tokyo, Osaka and other cities which have been temporarily closed since the March 10 air raid on the Metropolis resumed their business from Saturday.



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SCRIBES BACK FROM LUZON

Stress Need of More Planes to Smash P.I. Invaders

After harrowing perils, taking cover in fields by day and making slow progress by night, with enemy planes always about, two Mainichi war correspondents finally reached Taiwan from Luzon. The story related by the correspondents of their actual experience on Luzon is as follows:

"The most urgent and crying lack on Luzon was Japanese planes. Imagine our chagrin and sense of powerlessness when a lone P-38 circled over the Japanese position and from our caves we were forced to watch it on its course of destruction. Even our heavily armored tanks, our pride, become useless in the rampant enemy attacks when they come in huge formations, aggregating over 1,000 planes in a single day, or when the enemy attack in relays. It is the constant cry of the Japanese soldiers that with planes they can easily rout the enemy.

"The men of the Imperial Forces are prepared for a long-term war. In the mountain fastness, one unit had attained self-sufficiency, even having made a year's supply of charcoal. When questioned on this, we learned that kindling would cause smoke leading to detection by the enemy.

"The Japanese civilians too, under the guidance of the Army, have organized their life, and by dividing the work so that certain groups look after farming while others may be assigned to gathering various daily necessities, they are bravely doing their best under the circumstances. The women, side by side with their men, also carry on bravely, confidently waiting for the day of victory."

Loans for Scientific Organs

The Science Mobilization Society has decided to lend money free of interest to worthy organizations interested in wartime science in accordance with the policy of encouraging scientific researches and inventions. For this purpose, the society has arranged with the Teikoku, Sumitomo and Sanwa banks to borrow altogether ¥10,000,000. Applications for the loan were filed with the society on Tuesday.

Takayama Mayor Named

Shuzo Togawa, former procurator of the Nagoya District Court, has been elected Mayor of Takayama in Gifu Prefecture following the resignation of Mayor Hikobei Mori.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1945

The Indian Immigration Bill

Foreign dispatches disclose that the Immigration Committee of the United States House of Representatives has begun its hearings on the Luce-Cellar bill on the "naturalization and immigration of nationals from India". These reports also disclose that President Franklin Roosevelt had sent a personal message to the chairman of the Immigration Committee, strongly recommending the passage of this bill by Congress. Meanwhile, a Reuter's dispatch from Washington on March 12 warned the British public that all indications point to a favorable vote by the committee.

That the United States which, together with Britain, had rejected Chungking's proposal at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference for racial equality should now be favoring the immigration and naturalization of Indian nationals is a matter possessing more than superficial importance. On the surface, at least, the very fact that the United States has moved to remove the racial bar against Indian nationals might be taken by some as an indication of the change in the attitude of the American people toward the colored races. Particularly might such an impression be created in view of the fact that the United States repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act soon after the outbreak of the current war in the Pacific.

But a more intelligent analysis of the reasons behind the United States' action for the removal of the racial discrimination against Indian nationals will show that this professed tolerance of the American people toward the Chinese and Indians is not sincere. For one thing, the United States loses nothing by the passage of this bill for, due to the existence of the war in the Pacific and the lack of shipping facilities, Indian nationals will not be able to immigrate to the United States any more than the Chinese were after the abrogation of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Moreover, this bill does not extend the right of naturalization to all Indian nationals who may in the future migrate to the United States but only to the insignificant number of Indian nationals now living in that country. The new bill is a farce, if it is intended by the American authorities to illustrate the supposed growing racial tolerance of the American people toward the colored races.

But there is a very good reason why the United States should want to pose as the champion of the rights of the Indian people. This action, like her profession of sympathy for the independence movement in India, is clearly aimed at facilitating her capitalistic penetration of that country. It is clearly a part of her scheme to draw the Indian people farther and farther away from their British rulers and to facilitate the sale of American machineries and equipment in India instead of having them boycotted by the Indian masses as in the case of British-made commodities. The fact that the Luce-Cellar bill was presented before the House Immigration Committee, together with President Roosevelt's letter to the chairman of the committee, barely two weeks after the nomination of George R. Merrell as the United States representative in India with the rank of minister is a matter that deserves close attention.

The sordid American ambition behind this latest action of the United States Administration should be a caveat to every Indian. The passage of this law abolishing the immigration and naturalization bar against Indians can have but very little meaning. It is a matter of historical record that laws alone can never change the customs, beliefs and prejudices of a people overnight. Particularly is this observation true in the case of the American people whose racial bigotry and intolerance is deep-rooted and ineradicable. The Indian people would only have to turn their eyes to the "Jim Crow" institutions, the lynchings of Negroes, and race riots in the United States to realize how hypocritical is the sympathy which the American people profess for the Indian masses.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

'THE XXTH CENTURY'

The January 1945 issue of The XXth Century is started off with a brief reflection by the Editor, Dr. Klaus Mehnert, looking back on Germany in 1944. This is followed by an analysis of the recent presidential election in the U.S.A., written by Frederick Wiehl, known for his authoritative articles on that country. Alfred Romain has contributed a review of American propaganda devices, which is instructive as well as entertaining, the author illustrating many of the devices with amusing examples.

"Rubber on the Amazon" was written by Walter J. Kahler, known to the readers of the magazine by his articles on his experiences in remote corners of Asia. This time the author relates the hardships of rubber collectors on the Amazon. He is splendidly qualified to do so, as he himself is acquainted with these hardships from a journey he made on foot, by canoe, and by steamer from Colombia to the mouth of the Amazon. The reader also obtains an idea of the methods of rubber production in Brazil, which differ largely from those employed in Malai.

On the basis of biographical material published by Lord Lytton on the life of his son, the article "Antony Grows Up" follows the career of a boy destined in his cradle to be one of Britain's leaders. The article supplies an interesting insight into how—consciously or unconsciously—the British political elite is molded to suit the system from earliest infancy. Fritz Schaale's entertaining essay on how to visualize sizes and distances in the universe as well as the world of the atom, "Of Stars and Atoms," is accompanied by some very amusing sketches.

Among the other items contained in the January 1945 issue of The XXth Century, we must mention some excerpts from a Finnish novel published in Helsinki late in 1943 and dealing with the subject of conjugal faithfulness in war time; "The Rivers of Europe," a brief historical, geographical, and psychological survey by Gerrit Kreling illustrated by some excellent photographs; and "Stopover," an outstanding modern German short story.

In addition to the popular "World Press Digest" section, this issue of The XXth Century also contains in its "March of War" department a survey of events on the Balkan Front which, greatly aided by a particularly clear map, does much to clarify most readers somewhat confused ideas on the goings-on in that war theater.

A Year Ago Today

March 18, 1944

The American air force, in its raids on Friedrichshafen, Augsburg and other places, in Southern Germany, lost 10 bomber and 43 fighter planes, or a total of 53 planes, the command of the Eighth American Air Corps in Britain announced, according to a dispatch from London.

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The anti-Axis Headquarters announced that a German bomber formation carried out an intensive bombing of London in the night causing considerable damage and casualties.

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Large formations of American Liberator bombers, Flying Fortresses and escort fighter planes, numbering about 2,000 raided cities in Southern Germany during the daytime.

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The United States Navy Department announced that two American submarines, each of 1,450 tons, were recently lost in the Pacific war area, according to a Washington cable.

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Considering that greater cooperation is necessary between Great Britain, on the one hand, Australia and New Zealand on the other, the British Parliament has decided to send a delegation of members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords to Australia and New Zealand, it is reported from London.

Benefited

A young man walked breezily into the doctor's surgery.

"Ah, good morning sir!" he said. "I've just dropped in to tell you how greatly I benefited from your treatment."

The doctor eyed him up and down.

"But I don't remember you," he said. "You're not one of my patients."

"I know," replied the other, "but my uncle was and I'm his heir."

VANDENBERG'S PROPOSAL

U.S. Senator Wants an Alliance To Enforce Axis Disarmament

I

The Economist on January 1, writes under the heading "Promise of Disarmament" as follows:

Vandenberg's speech is a political event of some importance. His attitude in the early months of the war has often been described as isolationist. This description, however, may be misleading. Vandenberg showed none of the frantic and masochistic isolationism of Nye or Lindberg; he was convinced that the United States had more to win than to lose by pouring its blood and treasure into open war. By events that culminated in the attack on Pearl Harbor there is every indication that the Senator's conviction has been genuine and that his present advocacy of international collaboration is as sincere, moderate and cautious as his former attitude.

It is an axiom that the American foreign policy cannot be settled without the active consent of both major parties. One of the things that went wrong after 1919—indeed in ultimate analysis, the chief thing that went wrong—was that the settlement at Versailles was presented as the exclusive handiwork of the democratic party and, on those grounds was assailed by Republicans. Roosevelt has shown by many signs that he means to avoid this mistake. Any pronouncement by the Republicans will go, and that in its turn helps show how far the United States will go.

The pith of Vandenberg's speech was the proposal that, irrespective of the fate of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a machinery of international organization, the United States should enter into its hard and fast commitment with its present allies for the specific purpose of preventing any breach, by either Germany or Japan, of disarmament that is to be enforced upon them when they have finally lost the war. The Senator further proposed that in the execution of such an alliance, the President for the time being, should be specifically exempted from any obligation to obtain Congressional sanction in advance. He should be as free to implement the agreed policy of enforcing the German and Japanese disarmament as he is free now, in wartime, to carry out strategic plans in the form of Commander-in-Chief. For a Republican Senator during a Democratic Presidency, this is a large concession.

Vandenberg's Proposal Explained

Vandenberg's proposal is of importance for two separate reasons. In the first place, this is one of the very first specific pronouncements that has been made by any practical American politician of standing, about the future American foreign policy. Hitherto, virtually all discussions, which have been mountainous in volume, have related to the constitution of future international authority; a document that is to replace the covenant of the league. On the side of the administration, this concern with machinery, as distinct from policies for which the machinery is to be used, has been virtually exclusive. All attempts to draw a statement of policy from Hull during his tenure of Secretaryship of State could produce nothing more than a collection of almost painfully empty generalities.

He has contributed, since his accession, only the negative point that the United States will not guarantee any European frontiers (including presumably British). Silence on the policy has been so complete that Roosevelt's recent statement, that "we cannot and won't shrink from political responsibilities which will follow in the wake of battle" could be greeted in advance of what has gone, in spite of the educative efforts of a number of publicists and newspapers, whether some of the democratic leaders appreciate that there is any difference between the constitution of the security council and policy it is to pursue. Senator Connally acted to Vandenberg's proposal as if it were an alternative to the Dumbarton Oaks plans and were being set up in rivalry to it. Development of any such rivalry would be a great tragedy. The two are, of course, quite separate and distinct proposals on different plans of action.

If the great Powers were at one on their ideas of the policy to be pursued, it could be put into effect without there being any special machinery at all, other than the ordinary diplomatic channels. Or thirdly, and best of all, there could be both a security council and policy for it to apply. Unless this distinction between machinery and policy can be clearly grasped, and firm agreement can be secured under both, there is little better prospect of enduring peace than there was with the League of Nations.

(To Be Continued)

Reduced Overhead

The editor of the country newspaper went home to dinner, smiling happily.

"You must have had some good fortune this morning," greeted his wife.

"Indeed, I did," announced the editor. "S. who hasn't paid his subscription for ten years, came in and stopped his paper,"

THE AMERICAN MIRAGE

America's Demand for the Economic Emancipation of The World Comes From Selfish Motives

By KAORU HARA
Chief of the First Section, Foreign Office Bureau of War Economy
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

II

Such an economic order as this is not acceptable to the United States but, on the other hand, neither can Britain abandon it. She is attempting today to have the nations of Western Europe adhere to her economic philosophy. This theory of Britain's is at the bottom of the compromise plan of the international currency plan. In the opinion of Keynes, free economy is incapable of assuring complete employment and that, for this reason, nations should always adjust their national economies financially. Thus, he naturally lays emphasis on the stability of his own country and then considers her relations with the world on that domestic basis. Thus, he proposes a planned economic prosperity which excludes the gold standard and which is inclined toward economic self-sufficiency and economic regionalism; and contends that the international division of labor should be sacrificed to some extent.

Anglo-American Disagreement

Britain's policy has been developed on such ideas as expounded by Keynes. The fact that her postwar difficulties are bound to intensify this economic trend was shown by the British White Paper on employment which was published in May, 1944. Her attempt to impart to her budget the character of a personnel budget in order to allow the postwar finance to possess the function of preventing unemployment reveals that her postwar finance would be in no way different from her wartime planned economy. There is absolutely no doubt that Britain's policy of autarchy is essentially at variance with that of the United States which contends that national economies should adjust themselves to the international economic order. Thus, there is a complete disagreement in views between the two Anglo-Saxon nations regarding also economic problems. One may say without exaggeration that the only point of agreement between these nations is over their common desire to dismember the Axis group which they regard as an impediment to their financial control of international markets and to resort to economic sanctions against the use of nations who attempt to create national defense structure. To cite an example, Britain realizes that international cartels are useful for maintaining her equilibrium in international accounts and that to invite the United States to join in them would prove advantageous to her in forestalling the latter's economic advance in the future. However, so irresistible are the American arguments attacking monopoly that Britain is finding it advisable to bow to the United States, although reluctantly. As regards shipping, the United States whose trade balance has been favorable has been planning to make an advance by means of state subsidies with her present tonnage nearly double the amount of the prewar period; and although Britain has been trying to check this American advance, no sign of retreat has been shown by the United States. On the other hand, Britain is defending her pound bloc by means of her system of her preferential trade arrangements with her Dominions and colonies.

The stand and interests of the United States and Britain, in short, are essentially conflicting, and it is because of this fact that all the compromises they make do not fundamentally liquidate their disagreements. Underneath their relations runs the life and death struggle of Britain who has well-nigh exhausted her national power against the unreserved and aggressive advance of American capitalism seeking a monopoly of the world market for American industry. True, they are crafty enough to effect compromises once in a while partially at least, so that their economic rivalry would not be so grave as the Anglo-German economic competition which led to the first World War. It is wrong to think that the Anglo-Saxons will form a joint capitalistic enterprise. The European nations, Britain in particular, are deeply annoyed and jeopardized by the overseas economic policy of the United States and entertain a profound distrust toward American policy. It is incontestable that the Keynes' currency plan has as its object the rectification of the policy of the United States. As American policies have a tendency of casting the world into the pit of another economic depression and confusion, Britain naturally does not desire to maintain any close contact with that country. Most probably Britain will advance toward the restoration of her British Empire along the line of regionalism by advising the United States on necessary points and by utilizing the latter's economic power as much as possible.

U.S. and the World

Next we shall examine the relations between the United States and the world, under the supposition that American capitalism would make its ultimate inroads into the world markets.

The first point that must be noted in this connection is the fact that American economy possesses a character which makes it irreconcilable with the world and their mutual relations are bound to create a worldwide economic depression, thereby injuring her own as well as other interests, or to make other nations debtor countries whose independence will in consequence be impaired. The root of all these calamities lies in the fact that the United States possesses vast natural resources and all conceivable industries, so that, while she must export her surplus products, she is not in a position to import goods from others; and this fact is further stimulated by the isolationist economic psychology of the American Administration and the people.

Control of world economy is not so simple a matter as it first appears. A real economic control of the world would be possible only through the infiltration of the superior economic power of a nation on the basis of reciprocal worldwide prosperity. Nineteenth century Britain provided the best illustration: she demanded free trade for the world but she herself opened up her own markets; she made investments out of her revenue from export excess in order to maintain the smooth operation of the gold standard through the dispersion of gold; and as she became a creditor nation, she moved toward the policy of importing more than she exported.

But diametrically opposed is the policy of the United States. While demanding that other nations open up their markets to America, she shuts her own markets to others; and although she is a creditor nation, she further demands an export excess for herself. The United States would have all nations pay their debts to her and, at the same time, she would sell her goods to them in order to have an excess of exports. Nor is she willing to make investments in other countries by trusting them. The upshot of all this is that the accumulation of the world's gold in the United States would be inevitable the world would be faced with a decisive contraction of credit and a widespread depression of a most serious nature; the gold standard would collapse and there would automatically be ushered in a system of restricted equilibrium of international accounts through the regulation of trade exchange, so that the economies of the nations which had been operating under the international division of labor of the gold standard would have to change to a nationalistic form of economy. This was what happend after the Great War.

Cause of War

The fundamental cause of the current world conflict may be said to be the structure of American economy. Nor will this disturbing character of American economy be changed by the present world war; nay, its very disturbing character will become all the more inimical to stability in view of its vast productivity and its ambitious advance into the world market. According to estimates made by the British side, the amount of America's excess exports after the war will reach between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 per year. If the United States should demand payment in specie for this difference between her imports and exports, as she used to do before the war, the world would be constrained to go back to its prewar curtailments nad restrictions.

The United States has become somewhat wiser as regards this point and she seems to be intending to make international investments on a large scale after the current war. Her plan of creating a bank for the restoration and development of war-torn nations is intended to stimulate the overseas investments of American financiers through the establishment of a system of compensations for their losses. But even supposing that the inequilibrium of America's international accounts is adjusted by her investments, it is highly doubtful whether she will be able to change her position to a nation importing more than she exports. If this should prove so, there will be another source of difficulty for America's attempt at world domination.

Accordingly, the United States will most probably attempt several new devices in order to improve its economic policy by adopting such means as the following: (1) to preserve its own resources by exploiting and importing resources from other countries, (2) to undertake overseas investments on a large scale, using the profit yielding therefrom for expanding its economic activities on the spot instead of bringing it home, and (3) to continue its Lend-Lease Act and to stimulate its cultural enterprises and overseas travelling among its population. Of these foregoing means, the policy of preserving its domestic resources and that of making overseas investments on a large scale have a greater possibility of execution over others. Already at present, the industrial capital of the United States is making an attempt to make its inroads into the spheres controlled by foreign capital, not to mention of undeveloped territories; and there is no doubt that the greatest attention is being given to the exploitation of East Asia with China and India as its center which, with its vast resources and populations, is a promising future market in the world. At the anti-Axis currency conference held last summer, United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau declared that the object of the conference was to restore world economy to its former dynamic state. His words tried to convey the idea and desire of the United States to make East Asia "a new Continent" of the present century just as the American Continent had been a new Continent for European capital of the 19th century and proved the chief factor in the development of free economy. This further means the American policy of turning the Pacific Ocean into another Caribbean Sea.

Infiltration of U.S. Capital

The very fact that in the anti-Axis international currency plan China and India are given a position next only to the United States and Britain in point of importance testifies to the ambitions of American capital to carry out the industrialization of East Asia and to revise the present economic order of importance of nations in the world. But, since American capital is destined to make an overseas expansion on the spot because of its very nature, the industrial nets of all these nations would be eventually placed under the control of American capital; and ultimately the very independence of these Asiatic nations would be infringed upon by the monopolistic American capital.

If the character of American economy should enable it from the standpoint of credits and debts, to avoid the destruction of the equilibrium, it will make all nations debtor nations, threaten their independence and ultimately bring about the destruction of their political equilibrium. Thus, from the standpoint of and economic stability of the world, it is highly desirable that the United States should curtail its productive power to a considerable extent and direct its efforts toward regional stability.

There is another point that should be observed in connection with American investments abroad. The United States has no fear of the nations of the world developing light industry for themselves; from the point of her capital exports, such a trend would be welcomed by the United States. And, thus there will be some among the backward nations which may be tempted by promise for prosperity by American capital. However, if there be any one who expects that these backward nations will attain industrial independence which will be necessary for their political independence, he is entirely mistaken.

The United States, which is a creditor and export-excess nation, has a system of domestic controlled currencies but she demands uncontrolled currencies for other countries. This is clear from the three-power exchange agreement as well as the White Plan.

Under the system of sound currencies based on the gold standard, a nation's economy must be adjusted to the exchange and price levels, and for this reason the economies of the nations under such a system will be constrained to have a structure based on comparative productive cost and will be subject to the external influence and the pressure of deflation. But it is highly doubtful whether this will be in harmony with the contemporary demands of national economies. Herein, too, American economy reveals a demand which is bound to check the autonomous policies of other nations.

Concluding Remarks

Although the United States favors in the Atlantic Charter the establishment of an economic order which is calculated to assure permanent world peace, she is in actuality ignoring the existence of other nations and the natural economic trends of the world, in her frenzied attempt to consolidate a permanent position for herself and to open up the way for American capitalism. But the undeniable fact is that the world's resources and markets have been already divided up by European capital and world economy has already passed the period of free competition and is advancing in the direction of economic stability. Under such a prevailing world condition, the advance and demand of American capital for economic freedom will have serious consequences for those European nations which have their established economic interests. The natural reaction to America's designs has been the defensive movement on the part of the nations of the world of protecting their resources, markets and colonies and also a positive movement for forming a broad sphere territorial bloc of their own against the aggressive American policy. It is clear that America's demand for the economic emancipation of the world is derived from her selfish national motives.

The economy of the 19th-century world could be free because trade at that time had the character of reciprocity and of mutual supplementation, there was no restrictions on the movement of population and there was an economic stability and equilibrium through the smooth functioning of the gold standard. At that time there were natural solutions for various social problems through the movement of population and the enforcement of a division of labor among the nations of the world. But after the closing of the American Continent to the immigrants of other nations and following the downfall of the gold standard due to various causes such as the accumulation of the world's gold in the United States, all social problems must be solved through economic transformation based on autarchy and by means of regional plans. Furthermore, the loss of automatic adjustment on the part of the market due to the unfair distribution of income under capitalism, has made planned economy a matter of necessity.

The destruction of wealth and productive power by the current world war, the vast transformations in the relations of credits and debts and a stupendous postwar inflation all these are bound to prove turbulent factors in postwar international financial transactions and exchange. In view of this inevitable trend, the autarchic planning of international economy is a foregone conclusion for the world. The present age will advance toward its predestined goal with irresistible force, totally ignoring such a document as the Atlantic Charter and the egotistic preaching of the arrogant Americans.

(End)

BLUEPRINT FOR WORLD WAR III

Dumbarton Oaks Plan Contains Seeds of Discord

Editor's Note: The following article which appeared in a recent issue of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo under the title "The Anti-Axis Powers Prepare for World War III" reveals the contradictions which lie beneath the policies of the Anti-Axis nations.

The Second European War opened its sixth year to a horrifying scene of devastation and destruction. Ghastly though the scene may be, the Anti-Axis nations, right in the midst of the present catastrophe are apparently unsatisfied with the ruin and massacre that have been and are even still being wrought in the present war.

Anticipating World War III, they reveal evidence which can be interpreted in no other way than what might justly be described as possible and diligent preparations for the coming conflict.

Outstanding among such proofs is the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world security organization. Wide publicity has been given to the objects of the plan which are claimed to be the achievement of world peace and the maintenance of that peace. Its fundamental idea, however, which aims at the partition and control of the world by the major Powers is in direct contrast to its avowed objects. Moreover, the keynote of the scheme laid down at Dumbarton Oaks does not invite mutual trust and confidence but rather distrust and suspicion.

World partition and its control which is the basic thought behind Anglo-American schemes has been vividly portrayed by recent diplomatic moves both in Europe and America, moves which far from revealing the obliteration of power politics points instead an accusing finger to the machinations of power politics already responsible for the present world upheaval and now once more set a-rolling.

Let us turn our attention to the Mediterranean theater for a survey of recent facts. Britain, we see, has distinctly committed herself to interference in the internal affairs of Italy and Greece. In Italy, she has strongly opposed the appointment of Count Sforza as Foreign Minister while in Greece she has set fire to the torch of an uprising with the ELAS and EAM factions in the country in order to bring into power her protege, the exiled government in London. The main point of the problem is not so much that Britain is instigating disorders in many countries under her old sign-board of Freedom and Liberty, but the fact that British foreign policy, which in the past had been characterized by what may be described as a maidenly reserve, has now in the Mediterranean assumed a positive and reckless line. This is not only because British diplomacy is being guided by Prime Minister Winston Churchill of whom Mr. H. G. Wells refers to as "a man who has completely lost all sense of judgement and gives evidence of becoming the future 'Fuehrer' of England."

Key to the Puzzle

A key to the solution of the puzzle is Russia's complete indifference to Britain's conduct in the Mediterranean area, although she is quite aware of what is going on. The absence of what might appear to be Russian interest in the activities of the Communistic parties within Greece and Italy, which are responsible for the clashes in those countries, must be considered as something bordering on the mysterious. However, two facts announced by Britain reveal political bargainings between that country and Russia. Britain agreed to concede to Russia free movement in East Europe in return for the latter's recognition of her establishment of a power sphere in the Mediterranean and in Africa after the fall of Italy.

The first announcement was made by Churchill in the House of Commons on December 15 of last year. He reminded the House in a speech that he, "on behalf of His Majesty's Government," had agreed with Russia to recognize the extension of her boundary up to the Curzon Line in Poland.

The second announcement was made by Arthur Bevin, Minister of Labor. In answer to a Labor member at the general meeting of the Labor Party, he said that Britain and the Soviet Union had an agreement under which the two countries held responsibility in important affairs concerning Greece and Rumania respectively. He stated that President Roosevelt had been fully informed of this fact and had given his approval at the time of the Quebec Conference.

It would be foolish to ask whether this understanding fulfills the second condition of the Atlantic Charter, which provides that the two countries which framed the charter have no desire to alter in any way the territorial conditions of any country against the avowed and free will of those people.

Franco-Soviet Treaty

Again, looking at the treaty signed between the Soviet Union and the French Government under General De Gaulle, it is possible to see the trend of international affairs. On the surface, this treaty appears to be a military alliance against Germany. But why is there a need now for an alliance covering a period of twenty years when those countries are in the midst of a war whose prime objective is completely to prevent the resuscitation of Germany? Undoubtedly the treaty has some other objective.

Having bought Anglo-American recognition of her policy in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union was bound to obtain French agreement and, recognition of her policies. France, on the one hand, in order to restore her former glory, had to arrange an order in which she would be allowed a free-hand in Western Europe. In this connection, she had already reached an understanding with Britain and, as a matter of fact, was in a position at any time to come to an agreement with her. The Soviet Union was the only Power remaining with which it had to complete diplomatic negotiations. Her policy was, therefore, to obtain agreement regarding her position in Western Europe and, thus, at the same time, be in a position to hold an upper hand over the left wing elements in the country through the recognition of Russia's free action in Eastern Europe.

It must not be forgotten that Britain, America, the Soviet Union and France launched active diplomatic offensives against Spain immediately after all these diplomatic bargainings, indicating anti-Axis ambitions in Europe.

In this manner, the framework for the division of power in Europe had already been accomplished. And the fact that the United States has taken advantage of this war to bring under her control and pressure the whole continent of America, North and South, is evidence that with the exception of Greater East Asia, the major anti-Axis powers, through pressure and underhand dealings, are setting up a system with which they intend to control the whole world.

It is unnecessary to point out whether these facts will bring about or engender world peace. First, while it is said that a world peace organ is being established under the Dumbarton Oaks plan, facts prove that the anti-Axis nations have no confidence in it. For instance, the Franco-Soviet alliance, which indicates reliance on a military alignment, shows also a return to the European policy in force for the past two or three centuries, in which confederation and cooperation of several states are sought. History proves that the result of such a state of affairs incites the breaking out of wars.

In the second place, if for example the eastern and western portions of Germany are taken away from her by force, the political and sentimental frictions between Poland, Soviet Russia, France and Germany will probably be further increased and fanned into flames. The third and the most important point of all is that the disaffection prevailing in the world, which has been the motivating force of the present great war, will be increased more and more.

It is becoming more plain that the Dumbarton Oaks plan will make permanent this world state of unrest and unsatisfactory conditions. It is in itself a subject of ridicule that the anti-Axis nations dream of victory. Even if they come out victorious in the war, their victory will at some time in the future bring about another devastating war. A victory for them probably will be a matter of great unhappiness for the world.